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ABSTRACT

The research libraries in Finland are in the majority of case libraries of universities and other institutions for higher education. Libraries in research institutes and some other special libraries account for some 20-30% of the total operational capacity. It is hoped the necessity of efficient libraries as a support to teaching and research will be expressed in a concrete way in the revised legislation concerning the development of the university system. The development of public libraries from 1964 through 1972 is briefly traced and the development of scientific and technical information from 1964 through 1970 is recounted. (Author/NH)

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Advances in Library and Information Science in Finland

SUOMEN KIRJASTOSEURA
FINNISH LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
1972

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HELKA HOLLHÉN

RESEARCH LIBRARIES

by ESKO HÄKLI

The organizational framework of the libraries

The research libraries in Finland are in the majority of cases libraries of universities and other institutions for higher education. Libraries in research institutes and some other special libraries account for some 20—30 % of the total operational capacity. The structure of the system reflects the situation existed until recently where research, excluding applied sciences, is concentrated on universities and other institutions of higher learning.

Although the situation, as a result of the lately formulated science policy, is clearly changing and research will to a greater extent than hitherto be financed from sources outside the universities, this has not caused considerable changes in the structure of the library system. The endeavour is to satisfy the requirements of research by means of existing university libraries.

For the sake of brevity all institutions for higher education are referred to as universities in the following.

The activation of the formulation of science policy and a growing number of scientists engaged exclusively in research has increased the clientele of research libraries considerably. Growth has, however, been still stronger in regard to the teaching staff and students in the universities. The law enacted in 1966 on the development of universities and other institutions of higher education during the years 1967—1981 and the statutes supplementing the law, defined the quantitative growth of higher education and its priority fields. The enactments also included standards for e.g. the number of teachers, building space and for annual growth percentages in the total budget of the university system. This legislation is in many respects unique in Europe, and it has secured a good basis for the development of universities. The development can explicitly be seen in the increase of capacity. When there in 1964 were about 40 000 teachers and students in the universities of the country, the corresponding figure for 1972 was 65 000 and in 1981 it has been estimated to amount to about 82 000.

The growth of the university system has also been promoted by

the establishment of brand new educational institutions. In 1966, which accordingly was a rather significant year from the point of view of university policy, decision was made by the Parliament to establish as many as four new universities. These were the Joensuu college for the humanities and sciences, the Kuopio college of medicine and the institutes of technology in Lappeenranta and Tampere. All of these are already operating. University education in Kuopio has been the latest one to start, it enrolls the first students in Kuopio on September 1, 1972. In addition to these universities maintained by the Government, a private school of economis, subsidized by the State, was opened in Vaasa in 1969.

For research, education, and culture there is in Finland one joint ministry, the Ministry of Education, which is also the highest authority of research libraries. In 1966 the National Council for Higher Education was established as an expert body for the Ministry of Education in questions concerning the development of the university system. Its task has especially been co-ordination and preparatory consideration of budget proposals of universities. In addition, it has given statements in questions regarding the development of the university system. The majority of its members and permanent experts are drawn from the teaching staff of universities; the students have, however, a considerable representation too.

The research libraries have not been represented among the ordinary members of the council. Yet a library representative was at first a permanent expert in the division for the humanities. This arrangement did not turn out to be quite satisfactory.

When the Council in 1970 was reorganized, a special division was established for information service. Among the members of this division there was only one professional librarian. It is, however, evident that the requirements of libraries thus have been considered more dequately than earlier. Concrete results have been rather meager, though. One of the reasons is the lack of specific provisions concerning the development of libraries in the legislation guiding the development of universities.

Research libraries form an integrated part of their parent organization. The majority of decisions concerning them are accordingly made at the university level. Contrary to public libraries the research libraries have no common central administration. Top level decisions regarding research libraries are made in the department for universities and science of the Ministry of Education. In the Council for Research Libraries, established in 1954, the ministry has an advisory body. Its regulations were renewed last time in 1968 through a resolution by the Government. The council membership comprises principally directors of large libraries. In addition researchers' information services and public libraries have their representatives in the council. The term of office is four years at a time.

As a result of the administrative affiliations of libraries the council

cannot make decisions binding the libraries, but juridically its resolutions have the character of recommendations. In practice, however, many resolutions must be considered almost binding. The work of the council has been hampered considerably a.o. by the fact that its personnel resources have been limited, it has not even had a fulltime secretary.

As a parallel body for the development of scientific information policy there is the Council for Scientific and Technical Information (TINFO). It has recently become known that there are plans to combine these two bodies already in the autumn of 1972 to form a single body for the whole library and information science field.

The physical development of libraries

Figures offer best means for illustrating this aspect. In accordance with the latest edition of The Guide to the Research and Special Libraries of Finland the total holdings of the country's research libraries, special libraries and libraries of governmental bodies altogether amounted to about 7.5 million volumes. At the same time there were about one million volumes in libraries of industrial and business enterprises. All in all the total holdings were approximately the same as those of the Harvard University Library! About 60 % of the holdings are located in the area of Helsinki and about 20 % in Turku. Altogether about 80 % of the collections are in the libraries of Helsinki, Turku and Tampere in Southern Finland. As a result of the establishment of new universities the direction of the development will be changing somehow during coming years, though rather slowly. Of the six million marks annually granted by the Government for library acquisitions, close to 20 % is channelled to Oulu in Northern Finland while Helsinki receives less than 50 %. The annual growth of collections amounts to a total of about 250 000—300 000 volumes.

According to The Guide to the Research and Special Libraries of Finland there are about 400 separate library units in the country. This figure does not include small institutional libraries of universities, the number of which has increased during the later years. In addition to libraries of the new universities some other major libraries have been established during the period under review, a.o. the Central Medical Library, which commenced operations in Helsinki in January 1966. The total number of personnel in Finnish research libraries is more than 800 persons.

The last ten years have meant a strong expansion for Finnish research libraries. The growth of holdings during the period has been 70 %, the increase in personnel 100 % and the increase in appropriations 450 %. At the same time the number of persons working in universities, summing up the number of teachers and that of students, has doubled.

The total volume of circulation has doubled since 1964 (1964: 580 000—1970: 1 170 000). The share of inter-library loans has undergone a marked increase. During the three-year period 1968—1970 the number of inter-library loan requests grew by almost 40 per cent (1968: 47 800—1970: 73 300). This is primarily due to the activities of new universities and also to the intensified information services distributed to research and industry. By developing photocopy services the libraries have been able to keep the growth of lending under control. To speed up inter-library loans the more important lending libraries use telex. Systematic efforts have also been made to develop rules for interlibrary loans and to improve cooperation at the practical level by means of conferences and courses of lectures.

Efforts to develop the library system

Planning

Especially since the middle of the sixties extensive planning has been carried out to develop research libraries. The majority of inquiries has been initiated by the Council for Research Libraries, while the actual work has generally taken place in the framework of the normal committee system of the Government. At least the following reports are worth mentioning.

In 1965 the Council for Research Libraries introduced a proposal for the development of research libraries in 1967—1971. This proposal concentrated upon acquisition of literature, financial questions and determination of personnel requirements. On the basis of this proposal the Ministry of Education appointed in the spring 1966 a committee for the development of research libraries, which submitted three separate reports. The first one to appear was an inquiry into the introduction of the telex (Finland. Committee report 1967: B 10). The following proposal (Finland. Committee report 1967: B 91) dealt with the development of the national bibliography and centralized union cataloguing, and proposed establishment of a special centre of bibliography in connection with the Helsinki University Library. The proposal was to concentrate the main part of the national library functions upon this centre. The third report (Finland. Committee report 1968: B 6) dealt with the division of work between different libraries in regard to acquisitions. It also contained a proposal to create a network of national central libraries.

Upon the proposal of the Council for Research Libraries the Government appointed a committee in December 1966 to make an inquiry into the organization of the text-book service for students. This text-book committee concluded its work in March 1968 (Finland. Committee report 1968: B 23). In the report a proposal was

made to establish separate text-book libraries in the universities. The number of text-books to be acquired was suggested to be on an average five volumes per enrolled student. At the same time it was proposed that the deficiency of 4000 reading places in reading rooms should be made up for.

On May 29, 1968, the Ministry of Finance appointed a committee to inquire into the work conditions and renumeration in libraries. In its first report (Finland. Committee report 1969: B 58) the committee made proposals concerning the organization of libraries, the structure of personnel, as well as the titles of different personnel categories, and the salaries.

For a further inquiry into the library service to students the Ministry of Education in December 1969 appointed a new committee which submitted its first report concerning the reorganization of the Library of the Student Corporation of Helsinki University (Finland. Committee report 1970: B 9).

The report contains a plan for the Government to take over the library of the student corporation of Helsinki University. Up till now this rather sizable research library has been financed, to a considerable degree, by the students themselves and has taken care of the major part of the textbook service of the university.

The second report on the needs for reading places for students in universities in Finland in 1975 and 1981 (Finland. Committee report 1970: B 111) defines the capacity of reading places required by students in the years mentioned. The inquiry is based on an extensive empirical study of the use of time by students. The third report (Finland. Committee report 1971: B 130) on the reorganization of university libraries contains a proposal for a renewal of the organizational framework of university libraries and a proposal for the organization of the top administration of libraries. The committee presents in the same connection a proposal to establish a separate national library. The fourth report (Finland. Committee report 1971: B 137) is an effort to present guidelines, based partly on empirical studies and partly on extensive foreign material, for space standards needed in planning of library buildings.

In order to be able to formulate a national policy concerning automation plans for research libraries the Ministry of Education appointed in 1971 a committee which on May 31, 1972, submitted the results of its inquiries to the ministry.

In addition to the above inquiries and reports, extensive planning has naturally been carried out, not to mention the reports of the Council for Scientific and Technical Information (TINFO) and several inquiries made by individual universities. It is evident that the administration of libraries belongs to the central problems of the years to come, also because a renewal of the internal administration of universities is being planned along a wide front at the moment.

The professional organizations must also be regarded as having

a considerable impact. As to those of research libraries one must especially mention the Finnish Research Library Association. It has initiated several inquiries and organized different kind of seminars and training courses. Since 1968 it has been publishing the bulletin Signum which since 1969 has been sponsored by the association together with the Finnish Association for Documentation.

Practical results

As was seen from the statistics illustrating the activities of libraries they have maintained a workaday realism in spite of the fact that a rather extensive planning for the future has been going on all the time. These plans, which many colleagues burdened by the daily work even might have shunned, have not actually hampered much the activities of libraries. Very few of the proposals made have namely reached the stage of realization. This phenomenon, however, is not solely a Finnish one. Badly founded is also the argument that the planning activities would have been futile.

While extensive planning has proceeded, considerable changes have also taken place in the practical working of libraries. Since Finnish research libraries are not and have not been a uniform administrative entirety, great variations among them, caused by local conditions and historical development, are prevailing.

Several measures have been taken during the later years to reach a greater uniformity. Unifying efforts have concerned personnel administration, education, titles of offices and required qualifications, principles for such operations as interlibrary lending, cataloguing rules as well as systems planning for automatic data processing and definition of provisions for operations. These efforts have aimed at the adoption of different standards e.g. for dimensioning of buildings and for the appraisal of required appropriations.

Especially in regard to cataloguing practices a greater uniformity will probably be reached in the near future. The public libraries have a long time had common cataloguing rules. The first step in this direction among research libraries was the joint cataloguing of the Finnish legal deposit literature which was started in 1962. In 1965 the Council for Research Libraries appointed a committee to draft a proposal for common cataloguing rules. Public libraries have also been represented in the committee, and the purpose is to work out two different versions of cataloguing rules. The first one is intended for bibliographic cataloguing of Finnish literature in legal deposit libraries. The other one, less complicated, is intended for normal cataloguing in both public and research libraries.

The committee has concluded its work. In the course of the drafting two different sets of proposals were worked out and numerous libraries were requested to give their opinion on the drafts.

Notably at the final stages of the work, special attention was paid to the present foreign development. The rules, however, decisively differ from a.o. AA-rules regarding some questions, e.g. corporate entry. The new Finnish rules will probably be a phenomenon of a relatively short period of transition, because library automation and the increased international co-operation facilitated by automation make new demands on cataloguing.

Library automation is one of the most topical subjects of debate among research libraries in the country. Several libraries have practical experience in this field already. Projects carried out hitherto have been rather limited in size and they have mainly concentrated on different cataloguing tasks. In information services automatic data processing methods have also been used for several years.

The planning of more extensive application of automatic data processing methods in a deliberate and economic way has prompted the Ministry of Education to have an inquiry made of actual library automation. The purpose of this inquiry is to define the integrated objectives of automation and its adequate methods of accomplishment. Otherwise there is a danger that the libraries invest large sums in the creation of their individual systems which without modification will never be compatible with others to form a uniform national network. The inquiry pays special attention to the requirements posed by international cooperation.

Personnel problems

The Council for Research Libraries appointed in the autumn 1966 a committee to make an inquiry into the organization of a common educational system for all scientific libraries. Till then the large university libraries had their own examination, and the majority of library staffs had passed them. In addition educational facilities available for public libraries had been resorted to. When the personnel and personnel requirements gradually grew it became evident that a uniform examination was necessary.

On September 1, 1969, the new examination qualifying for an appointment in scientific libraries came into force, and by now, about 150 persons have passed it. The examination was in mainly based on training in libraries. There was a training program endorsed for the compulsory training period. The main unifying factor was, however, the common examination requirements and the course of one month's duration organized once a year.

Recently it has been decided to discontinue this examination. The aim is to transfer education to the University of Tampere which, since September 1, 1971, has a professorship in library and information science, the first one in the Scandinavian countries. Thus library education would become part of an academic curriculum, a

fact which is believed to contribute to solve recruiting problems of the profession. The discontinuation of the examination was above all speeded up by the fact that examining in its entirety was based on voluntary efforts. The system of this examination was already characterized as the cheapest university in Finland, leading to a profession.

Parallel with the library examination, a form of training of information scientists has been organized to satisfy the needs of information service. Supported by the Ministry of Education the Finnish Association for Documentation has during four consecutive years organized a course in information science with a duration of an academic year. Its core has consisted of 220 hourly lectures and exercises which have been organized using the sandwich method of three lecture days at the end of every third week.

In spite of the fact that the course in information science has been intended primarily for persons specializing in information service within industry, business enterprises, research institutes and scientific libraries, a considerable number of participants have been professional librarians from scientific libraries. The status of the course as a professional examination for scientific libraries is not, however, finally clarified, especially as this course was originally intended to be a transitional phenomenon. In this case expectations also turn to the newly established professorship at the University of Tampere.

The personnel structure of most large scientific libraries is at present far from satisfactory. For a long period of the time the offices established were almost exclusively offices requiring an academic degree. This development led to the situation that the share of a sub-professional and clerical personnel is still disproportionately small. Moreover, the training of this personnel category has not yet been organized, and it has hitherto taken place in libraries. During the past few years short evening courses have been organized on the own initiative of the persons in question. They have, however, been voluntary and inofficial in character. There are good prospects for a more permanent arrangement of education in a near future. The Ministry of Education appointed on December 29, 1971, a committee to make an inquiry into the education of library assistants for both public and scientific libraries. The deadline for the committee is September 30, 1972.

There has been a considerable variety in the titles and offices and required qualifications in research libraries due to the lack of a uniform education and to local conditions. In the spring 1968 the Council for Research Libraries made a proposal for the standardization of professional titles. This proposal did not, however, lead to any results because of administrative complexity and because the professional titles are closely linked with salaries. The committee, appointed by the Ministry of Finance to investigate the personnel structure and salaries in universities, submitted its proposal in early

summer 1969. This proposal differed considerably from the proposal of the Council for Research Libraries with regard to salaries. The matter has been dealt with by several instances. Lastly it has been under consideration in the professional unions. After these have agreed upon the details of the renewal, the titles probably can be made uniform in connection with the budget to be confirmed for the year 1973.

Professional organization

Salaries and required qualifications are central questions for the professional unions. Among the research libraries in Finland the latter part of the 60's has been a clear professional awakening which has also led to a professional organization. In 1965 the first nation-wide professional union was established, Employees of Scientific Libraries. It caters for library employees with academic education and professional qualifications. All librarians do not adhere to this organization. In a number of universities there are individual unions of teachers and employees which are open to a subprofessional library staff. In the autumn 1970 a union for subprofessional personnel was established.

The situation is, in regard to professional organization, still rather heterogenous and diversified. This is at least partly due to the incoherence governing the general front of professional organization. Organization is in the present situation an absolute necessity, if the interest of library employees are to be catered for. The whole library system also benefits from professional organization. In spite of the prevailing administrative incoherence, it is possible at the moment to control appointments of offices in research libraries as to professional qualifications.

This must be considered a decisive step toward improving the quality level of librarianship. In the quarters of public libraries this has been an axiom for a long time.

Conclusion

The research libraries in Finland live a period of strong renewal and modernization. This should, however, not only be considered a proof of excellence among the present generation of librarians. We have seen that the research library system has undergone a strong growth. This growth has not, at least yet, proved the validity of Parkinson's law. The growth of resources has not corresponded by far to that of the requirements posed on the libraries. The conditions in regard to approriations as well as personnel cannot stand comparison with e.g. the other Scandinavian countries. Even due to this, the utilization of

the resources has to be made more efficient, and this cannot happen but through a more efficient rationalization than hitherto. Rationalization is, however, hampered by the lack of personnel to be assigned for the purpose. Recently an idea was presented that a central board for the research libraries of the country should be established to create a mechanism a.o. for the centralized study and development of the working methods of libraries. The work carried out hitherto has been voluntary and has been carried out along with normal duties.

Parallel with the renewal of individual library routines clear progress has taken place in regard to mutual cooperation between libraries. This is necessary especially in a small country. The development of the whole library system into a close and smoothly functioning network presupposes, however, possibilities to adopt, on a large scale, the possibilities offered by modern technology. Together with the development of the administration of university libraries the adoption of modern methods belongs to the most important tasks of the years to come.

Research libraries in Finland can scarcely ever be given external resources comparable with those by libraries in bigger countries. Planning activities and development work carried out hitherto have not been wasted, although concrete results have been rather few. The necessity of efficient libraries as a support to teaching and research is clearly understood among decisionmakers for education and research. The latest program for science policy, formulated by the Academy of Finland, also points to this direction. It is to be hoped that this recognition could be expressed in a concrete way in the revised legislation concerning the development of the university system.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES

by KAARINA RANTA

1964

The year 1964 can be characterized as a period of stabilization of the public libraries. In 1964 the national library authorities confirmed the regulations for the majority of communities. These regulations defined a.o. the library network of the community, that is the location of the main and branch libraries and libraries in hospitals, sanatoria and welfare institutions. The regulations also confirmed the types of offices of the library personnel to be used in the communities.

In 1962 the School of Social Sciences had appointed a committee to study the development and extension of the library examination offered by this college. In its report which was submitted in the spring 1964 the committee proposed a.o. that the pretraining required for the library examination would be maintained as a 6 months' training, while the actual period of study would be increased by a year to make the duration of theoretical studies including exercises to become two school years. Those who before embarking on library studies had taken the academic degree, could, however, take the library examination in one year. The committee proposed that a qualification test would be organized to screen applicants for library training and suggested that the training program should be made uniform.

The committee's proposal to increase the duration of study for the library examination was not carried into full effect but library training became more uniform. In the debate which rose about the report of the committee the establishment of a professorship in library science was put forth.

The year 1964 was celebrated by the public libraries of Finland as the Scandinavian book year, during which special attention was paid to increasing knowledge of the literature of the neigbour countries. During each month of the year a selected contemporary Danish, Norwegian, Swedish, Islandic or Finnish author was presented in many different ways as regarded his career, production and position in Scandinavian cultural co-operation.

The relations between authors and libraries were given firmer ground when the so called library compensation system was enforced.

The law concerning certain grants and support to authors and translators had been enacted already in 1961 in connection with the revised Public Libraries Act. Detailed provisions about the distribution of grants and support were, however, given through a statute as late as February 7, 1964 and only thereafter it was possible to make these grants for the first time. In the first distribution of grants during 1964 14 authors and translators were able to share in these grants. By the end of July 1972 grants were distributed to 228 authors and to 37 translators.

In 1964 the first library building built with the support of a building grant included in the library law enacted in 1962 opened. Savonlinna library building with a floor area of 1400 m^2 was dedicated to its use in August 1964. The building had been designed by the architects Kaisa Harjanne and Maija Suurla.

At the end of 1964 the total number of public libraries in Finland amounted to 3215. In addition there were 5 book mobiles devoted to library use only. The average number of loans per inhabitant in the whole country was 4.0.

In 1964 A Guide for Music Libraries was published by the Audiovisual Committee of the Finnish Library Association. Training courses during this and the following year emphasized the establishment and the development of music departments in libraries. All library buildings under construction and under planning were equipped with music departments satisfying reasonable requirements.

1965

In August 1965 the IFLA Council meeting was held in Helsinki where altogether 244 participants gathered. This was the first time that Finland acted as host of the IFLA meeting. The Finnish Library Association published an illustrated booklet "Libraries in Finland" which presented public and research libraries in the country. Later, in 1967 and 1971 respectively, new editions have been issued.

In 1965 two public library buildings designed by professor Alvar Aalto, that of Seinäjoki (about 1600 m^2) and of Rovaniemi (about 3000 m^2) were completed.

Libraries and book stores which traditionally have pleasant business connections joined in a cooperative project in 1965. Organizations in the library field and in book selling established a prize of recognition called "Thanks to the Author for the Book" which is awarded for a literary work published in Finland in Finnish or Swedish. One of the purposes of the prize is to promote the interest by those working in libraries and book stores in book evaluation. The prize was awarded for the first time in June 1966.

1966

The Classification Committee appointed by the Finnish Library Association, The Association of Book Sellers and the Association of Publishers recommended the introduction of a decimal system for the classification of books in publishers catalogues. During 1966 conferences were organized in several towns. Librarians had been invited to give information on the classification to employees in book stores. This standard classification on the book market has facilitated and speeded up the deliveries of book orders by libraries.

In the beginning of 1966 Dr. Karl-Erik Henriksson of Helsinki University Library was elected president of the Finnish Library Association and he served in this office till his death on June 17, 1969.

The public library of the city of Rovaniemi was given the rights of a province library for Lapland from the beginning of 1966. The library building of Nokia (about 750 m^2), the architect of which was Rauno Vuorela, was completed in 1966.

During this time the cooperation between libraries of the northern calotte was strengthened. The library section of the northern calotte accomplished a catalogue of the special libraries in the region and organized exchange of personnel between the public libraries in the area. Interlibrary loans across the borders of the northern calotte increased considerably.

The codification of the library legislation in Finland, "Kirjastohallinto" by Sirkka Sarkola was published in 1966.

1967

From the beginning of 1967 the Finnish Library Association established the post of the Secretary General as a full-time job. Mrs. Hilkka M. Kauppi was elected Secretary General.

In 1967 Kirjastonhoitajien keskusliitto — Bibliotekariernas centralförbund (The Central Union of Librarians) was established as a central union the task of which is to promote economic and social advantages of librarians in public and research libraries.

The year 1967 was in Finland the 50th anniversary of national independence. One of the official topics of the year was the development of literature and libraries during the independence. Accordingly the libraries of practically every community and city organized exhibitions and author evenings. The theme of the national book exhibition was the Finnish pamflet 1917—67. Althought this exhibition scarely had any impact on the mass of pamflet literature in general which flooded the Finnish book markets during the following years, it probably prepared the ground and space in the libraries for the coming products of opinion literature.

The work "Kirjanvalinnan ongelmia" (Problems in Book Selection) by Helle Kannila was published in 1967.

1968

The Government gave the public library of Vaasa from the beginning of 1968 and to the public library of Seinäjoki from February 1968 jointly the rights of a province library for the Vaasa province. This solution which partly was a result of the population in Vaasa province comprising both Finnish and Swedish speaking people, was the first case in Finland, where the field of activities for a province library was defined to be only a part of a province.

The library building of Kuopio city (about 6000 m^2), the architect of which was Matti Hakala, and the library building of Hyvinkää (about 1900 m^2) designed by the brothers Ilmo and Raimo Valjakka, were completed in 1968. The public library of Kuopio city was given the rights of a province library for the province of Kuopio in 1967.

After Helle Kannila had tendered her resignation, Sven Hirn, Director of Helsinki City Library, was elected editor-in-chief of Kirjastolehti (The Finnish Library Journal).

The publications of The Finnish Library Association "Suomen kirjastonhoitajat — Finlands bibliotekarier 1967" (Who's Who in Finnish Librarianship) and "Kirjastokäsikirja — Bibliotekshandbok för Finland" (The Library Handbook) were published in 1968.

The report by the Committee on Further Education in Librarianship appointed in 1966 by University of Tampere (the name of the School of Social Sciences was in 1965 changed into University of Tampere) was submitted in October 1968. It proposes further education to be offered along three lines: as general complementary education for public libraries, complementary training for libarians in leading positions, and as education in special fields for the personnel in public and research libraries. This proposal has been followed in the framework of short couses organized.

The lecturer in library science at the University of Tampere, Eila Seppälä, met her death on July 5, 1968 in a motor car accident in Sweden on her way back from the Scandinavian library meeting in Bergen. Eeva-Marjatta Karstu, formerly library inspector, became her successor.

At the end of 1968 there were 3198 public libraries in Finland, 39 book mobiles. The average number of loans per inhabitant in the whole country was 5.8.

1969

The report by the Prison Library Committee appointed by the Finnish Library Association in 1968 was submitted in 1969. The report proposes that prison libraries would be transferred to be administered by the public libraries.

As a result of the transition to a uniform school system it was proposed to reorganize the highest school and library authority, the National Board of Schools, by combining the several separate units who had been responsible for the administration of different types of schools or cultural fields into large departments. Accordingly the Library Bureau was proposed to be merged with the Department of Adult Education. This, however, arose rather wide opposition. When the Parliament in December 1968 dealt with the government budget for 1969, a resolution was passed in which the Parliament considered the independent Library Bareau necessary. This was the result. When the new organization of the National Board of Schools in the beginning of November 1969 was enforced it included the Library Bureau dealing with public library affairs at the Department of Adult Education.

The Society of Library Policy was established in April 1969 to activate, unify and support the activities of library organizations in Finland.

The book Kirjastoautotoiminta Suomessa (Book Mobile Activity in Finland) published by the Finnish Library Association appeared in 1969.

1970

In connection with the reorganization of the National Board of Schools the regional administration of schools and public libraries was changed. The posts of the library inspectors were transferred from the beginning of April 1970 to the school departments which were established in the provincial administrative boards. These were given the tasks for which library inspectors according to the law had been responsible. The new offices were entitled school inspectors. In this connection the committee working on the reorganization wanted to delete the library examination from the qualifications of the inspectors responsible for libraries. The library examination was, however, included in the qualifications.

The Töölö branch library building of the Helsinki City Library (about 2500 m^2) was completed in the autumn 1970. The architect of the building was professor Aarne Ervi. The City Library of Turku was given the rights of a province library for the Finnish and Swedish speaking province Finland Proper.

The 6th Anglo-Scandinavian Library Conference was held in Koli on August 20—23. The meeting gathered about 70 participants. The themes of the meeting were public libraries as cultural centres and automation in libraries.

1971

At the turn of 1970 and 1971 the book markets were liberalized in that the system of fixed prices was succeeded by a standard retail price system. During 1971 this led to widening of the retail market; books were sold in different kinds of shops, a.o. by mail order houses and discount houses, and no longer only in book shops. These new sellers had, however, often limited assortments of books. As a result of this some book shops in the countryside commenced selling other goods than books. This development seemed to result in a considerable decrease in the assortment of books in remote parts of the country and accordingly greater difficulties for the librarians in book selection as well as greater delays in book deliveries. On the other hand, libraries in large centres had a possibility to make advantegeous purchase agreements as a result of the abandonment of fixed prices.

As Finnish publishers increasingly use glued binding which is not strong enough in library use, the firm Kirjastopalvelu Oy (Library Supply Agency) started joint binding of such books.

During 1971 three towns received a new library building: Kerava (about 900 m^2), architect Arno Savela, Kouvola (about 4600 m^2), architect Juhani Kivikoski and Ylivieska (about 900 m^2), architect Saara Juola.

Kouvola library was by the Government given the rights of a province library from the beginning of 1971. The area to be covered by this regional library is the western part ofthe province of Kymi.

The province library of Northern Carelia in Joensuu commenced, in cooperation with the art association of the province, artotheque activities in the spring of 1971.

The public library of Hamina started in the autumn 1971 the acquisition of manuscripts or products of so called table drawer authors. The manuscripts are available for home loans. This measure received great attention in the whole country and has brought goodwill to libraries from circles which hitherto have not been interested in libraries. The example of Hamina has been followed by some other libraries.

In the cultural debate carried out during the later years it has often been stated that posts for authors should be established by communities or by provincial governments. The holders of these posts would act in cooperation with the local public library. Northern Carelia was the first province to realize this idea. The Art Committee

of the province and the city of Joensuu established in the beginning of 1971 a post a province author whose tasks included organizing debates and other arrangements concerning literature in cooperation with the province library in different libraries of the area. This example has been followed. The province of Kymi established a post of province author from January 1, 1972 for a period of three years. Cooperation between libraries has developed still more favourably than in Northern Carelia both as regards the variety of cooperative action and closeness of contacts.

The University of Tampere appointed in 1970 a committee to make a proposal for upgrading library education and to transfer it to the Faculty of Social Sciences of the University. The year 1971 was a significant milestone in Finnish library education: in the beginning of September a professorship in library and information science was established by the University of Tampere. While filling the office on a permanent basis was prepared Eeva-Maija Tammekann, Director of the Library of the University of Jyväskylä, was invited to become the first acting professor. The establishment of the professorship aimed at raising the academic level of library education and at unifying the education for public and research libraries as well as information services. The definition of the credits required and the curricula for this new field of academic education was partly carried over to the year 1972.

In addition to the renewal of the education of librarians, attention was also paid to organizing education for sub-professional library personnel. Library assistants of public and research libraries took an initiative and commenced organizing basic and complementary courses for themselves. In a wider framework education of sub-professional library assistants is being planned by a committee appointed by the Ministry of Education at the end of 1971. The task of this committee is to investigate the demands for basic and complementary education, its extent and program, schools suitable for organizing such education, qualifications for teachers and the kind and extent of pretraining required for library assistants in public and research libraries.

1972

The new building of the public library of Espoo (about 3000 m^2), designed by the architects Timo and Tuomo Suomalainen, was completed in the summer 1972.

The Library of the City of Tampere was from the beginning of the year given the rights of a province library for the Pirkanmaa-area of the province of Häme.

The chairmanship of the Finnish Library Association was during 1969—71 held by Mikko Mäkelä, Director of the Library of the

City of Tampere. In 1972 he was succeeded by Kari Turunen, Head of the Tapiola branch of the Espoo Public Library.

A Guide for Audiovisual Activities in Libraries was published by the Finnish Library Association in the spring 1972.

In 1969 the Finnish Library Association had appointed a working group to make a study of the characteristics of Finnish librarians. The investigation was based on a questionnaire mailed to 800 librarians. By means of this query information was gathered on a.o. the social and educational background of librarians, their tasks, difficulties and problems, mental requirements posed by the work, training requirements and contentment. The results of the study have been reported on in a book published by the Association in 1972 with the title "Kirjastonhoitajan ammattikuva" (The Professional Picture of the Librarian). The most important characteristics of librarians working in public libraries were considered to be: willingness to serve, ability to deal with the people, freedom from prejudice, flexibility, organizing ability, good judgement, good memory, enterprising disposition, ability to adopt new ideas, accuracy and carefulness, and patience.

The Finnish Library Association participated together with the author associations and the Society for Popular Culture in the establishment of the Author Centre the aim of which is to bring readers and authors closer to each other, to stimulate interest in literature, to disseminate cultural services to citizens and to promote individual interest in culture in different parts of the population. The Centre organizes visits by authors to libraries, schools and other institutions. The first major joint operation of the Centre with libraries was participation in the Book Days for the Youth in April 1972.

In the spring of 1971 the Finnish Library Association appointed a working group to make up a policy for the development of the libraries and the Library Association in the 70's. A program of goals was submitted in the spring 1972. The paper draws attention to the necessity to study whether the administration of all library and information activities, public as well as university and research libraries and scientific information services, should be centralized. Further plans should be made for the renewal of the library legislation, manpower in library administration should be increased, the position of libraries in a communal administration should be studied as well as the significance of libraries in the social development taking into account the forthcoming reformation of communities and also the optimal development of a communal cultural administration. Other ascpects to be considered are the continually increasing leisure time of citizens and the increased importance of adult education. The requirements for library personnel should be studied and its education promoted. The international development in the library field should be followed more closely and information should be

disseminated nationally. Further the program proposes the creation of a code of ethics for librarians in which the relation of the librarian to his profession, the relation between the librarian and the society, the relation of the librarian to the public and the working morals of the librarian should be formulated.

At the end of 1971 there were 2725public libraries in Finland, 90 book mobiles, and the average number of loans per inhabitant was 7.8.

Public Libraries in Finland 1964—1971

Year	Number of Volumes	Home Loans		Borrowers
		Total	Per Inhabitant	
1964	8.092.701	18.588.777	4,0	848.787
1965	8.788.154	20.056.233	4,3	912.420
1966	9.415.240	21.296.979	4,6	961.792
1967	10.077.447	23.895.535	5,0	1.031.303
1968	10.619.398	27.335.427	5,8	1.111.084
1969	11.282.380	29.512.551	6,1	1.166.610
1970	12.083.606	32.428.550	7,0	1.224.588
1971	12.849.877	35.735.996	7,8	1.281.790

SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL INFORMATION

by ANNIKKI HAAPALA, HELKA HOLLMEN,
ADELE LINNAMO and ELIN TÖRNUDD

1964

The Government, upon the presentation of the Ministry of Education, appointed the Committee on Scientific Documentation. Its task was to investigate the documentation resources available and the requirements, and to make a proposal for the development of documentation activities. The committee concluded its work in the spring of 1965 submitting a report to the Ministry of Education (Finland. Committee report 1965: B 20).

Vuosiluettelo, (List tech) 1964, a list of current foreign periodicals in Finnish technical and scientific libraries was published by Suomen Kirjallisuuspalvelun Seura — Samfundet för litteraturtjänst i Finland (The Finnish Association for Documentation). The list is published annually; the first list was issued in 1958.

1967

"Technical Journals for Industry, Finland" was published on behalf of the International Federation for Documentation by The Finnish Association for Documentation (FID/No. 415) in 1967.

A Scandinavian study of communication of information in industry was sponsored by the Committee on Technical Information of the Scandinavian Council for Applied Research, Nordforsk. The study was made by a committee appointed by The Finnish Association for Documentation in 1966—1967 and national reports were published by Nordforsk in 1967. The inquiry covered 241 persons in altogether 90 industrial companies in Finland.

The second Finnish abbreviated edition of the Universal Decimal Classification FID/No 418 was published by The Finnish Association for Documentation in 1967. A subject index was edited and published in 1969.

The Government, upon a proposal by the Ministry of Education, appointed the National Committee of Scientific Information. The task of the committee was to follow the development of scientific

documentation and its requirements; to make proposals for the development of documentation activities, for the development of international co-operation within documentation, and for the development of education of personnel for scientific documentation; and to give statements to authorities on questions within its field and to take other measures for the development of documentation activities. The term of office of the Committee on Scientific Information ended on September 30, 1969 and the committee was superseded by the Finnish Council for Scientific and Technical Information.

The 20th anniversary of The Finnish Association for Documentation was celebrated in 1967. Anna Grönvik was elected the first honorary member of the Association.

The board of The Finnish Association for Documentation appointed a committee to examine basic education of documentalists. From the year 1967 the committee also became a working group of the Finnish Committee of Scientific Information appointed by the Ministry of Education. The committee submitted a proposal for the program of the basic course in documentation to the Ministry of Education in December in 1967. (Finland. Committee report 1968: B 99)

1968

The first basic sandwich course of one year in documentation arranged by The Finnish Association for Documentation was started in April 1968. The committee for basic education of the Association has taken care of the planning and program of the course. The course program was accepted by the Ministry of Education. In the first course there were 26 students and 240 lecture hours. Since then these courses have been arranged once a year with support from the Ministry of Education.

The Committee of Scientific Information appointed a committee on medical documentation, the task of which was to make an inquiry into the requirements for and organization of medical documentation services. On December 10, 1968 the Committee submitted its report (Finland. Committee report 1968: B 99) to the Ministry of Education. The Central Medical Library of Helsinki University has since June 1968 participated in the Scandinavian MEDLARS information service for which computer runs have been carried out by Karolinska Institutet in Stockholm.

A Public Relations committee of The Finnish Association for Documentation was appointed to take care of external and internal information activities of the association.

An information bulletin of The Finnish Association for Documentation, "Info-uutiset", was initiated and No:s 1—6 published.

A committee for continued and supplementary education of the

society was appointed to take care of courses and seminars for the members.

"Tieteellinen ja teknillinen informaatio" (Scientific and Technical Information) edited by Dr. Märjatta Okko was published by The Finnish Association for Documentation. The volume consisted of lectures held at the first course in documentation and became a textbook for the later annual courses. The mimeographed book had 630 pages.

1969

From the beginning of the year "Signum" began to be published as a joint effort. It become a journal in the library and documentation field published by the Finnish Research Library Association and The Finnish Association for Documentation. The journal has 10 issues per year. At the same time Info-uutiset, the information bulletin of the latter ceased to appear.

FID/C 676 Pulp and Paper committee finished a proposal of the UDC 676. It was published as Extensions and corrections to the UDC Ser. 7, No. 4, FID publ. no 248/7:4. The chairman of the committee had been Anna Grönvik.

The Committee of Scientific Information appointed a committee on scientific and technological informations services, the task of which was to define the requirements of research and industry for information services and to make a proposal for meeting the demands. The Committee of Scientific Information appointed a committee on information services in social sciences. Its task was to make an inquiry into the documentation situation in law, economics and other social sciences and to make proposals for the development of services. The committee concluded its work in September 1969, its report was submitted to the Council for Scientific and Technical Information; the successor of the Committee of Scientific Information.

A terminology committee of The Finnish Association for Documentation was established. The compilation of terms in information science was started.

A standards committee of The Finnish Association for Documentation was established. The first Finnish standard in the field of documentation is being prepared.

The first experiment in computer-based selective dissemination of information was started in Finland by Helsinki University of Technology Library under a grant from the Finnish Independence Jubilee Fund of 1967. The data base was Pandex, Current Index to Scientific and Technical Literature, an interdisciplinary service. In 1970

400 customers received weekly SDI-service, which was discontinued on August 31, 1971.

The Government, upon the proposal of the Ministry of Education appointed the Finnish Council for Scientific and Technical Information, abbreviated TINFO. Its task has been to follow the development of and requirements for scientific and technical information services in Finland and abroad and to submit proposals and reports concerning the development of scientific and technological information as well as to make statements to the Ministry of Education and to other public authorities. The council is a successor to the Committee of Scientific Information and inherited three of its inquiries. The council's term of office ends on Sept. 30, 1972.

The first computer-based retrospective information retrieval program was started by the Information Department of the Finnish Pulp and Paper Research Institute. The data base going back to 1966 is the Keyword supplement to the Abstract Bulletin of the Institute of Paper Chemistry.

1970

The Nordic Atomic Libraries Joint Secreteriat was established as a body for cooperation between the Atomic Energy Libraries in Scandinavia. NALJS co-ordinates input of nuclear science publications from these Scandinavian countries into the International Nuclear Information System (INIS) and into Nuclear Science Abstracts. The latter is computer run by the AB Atomenergi in Sweden for SDI-service to scientists in all Scandinavian countries. INIS tapes are periodically computer run by Helsinki University of Technology Library for retrospective searches in a corresponding way.

The Council for Scientific and Technical Information submitted to the Ministry of Education its first report (Finland. Committee Report 1970: B 7), which contained proposals for the first steps in the development of information services in social sciences.

The Council for Scientific and Technical Information submitted to the Ministry of Education its second report (Finland. Committee Report 1970: B 22), which concerned the training of users of scientific and technical information services.

The input of Finnish nuclear publications into the International Nuclear Information System was started by Helsinki Unversity of Technology Library under a grant from The Finnish Atomic Energy Commission. The corresponding input to Nuclear Science Abstracts had started earlier.

The Council for Scientific and Technical Information submitted to the Ministry of Education its third report (Finland. Committee

Report 1970: B 77), which contained a proposal for the initiation of university level education in information science.

The Council for Scientific and Technical Information submitted to the Ministry of Education its fourth report (Finland. Committee Report 1970: B 92) entitled A proposal for the organization of technological information services. The plan aims at a coordinated network comprising national centers responsible for information services within their field, other libraries acting as referral centers and liaison points in all organizations using technological information.

NORDDOK (The Nordic Committee on Documentation and Information) was established to co-ordinate scientific and technological documentation and information activities in the Scandinavian countries. Dr. Harald Tveteràs was elected Chairman and Mr. Anton Disch Vice-Chairman for the first two-year period, during which the secreteriat of NORDDOK has its seat in Oslo.

The Council for Scientific and Technical Information appointed a committee for biomedical information services and a committee on information services in psychology and education. Both committees have the task to make an inquiry into the requirements for information services and to make proposals to develop information services accordingly.

A professorship in library and information science was established at the department of Social Sciences of the University of Tampere in Finland. The Institute of Library and Information Science of the University is the first academic institution in the field in Scandinavia.

The committee on technical informatiotn of the Scandinavian Council for Applied Research (NORDFORSK) started a Scandinavian experiment concerning telefax transmission of copies between the national central libraries for technology namely the Technical Library of Denmark in Copenhagen, Helsinki University of Technology Library, The Norwegian University of Technology Library in Trondheim and the Royal Institute of Technology Library in Stockholm. The aim of the project is to study feasibility, economy and organization of telefax networks.